







## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

#### The Convention.

The eyes of the entire civilized world are turned toward the Republican National Convention, assembled at Minneapolis, which will name the next President of the United States.

None but a prophet, or the son of a prophet, can foretell the name, whether it be Harrison, with his experience, and the president of a clean and pure administration, as we have ever known, or the "Plumed Knight," with his acknowledged statesmanship or the fearless and popular Tom Reed, who has the courage of his convictions, or the protection leader McKinley, or last, and perhaps best of all, our gallant Alger; but be it who it may, of one thing all may be assured: he will be a Republican, who will protect American industries, American labor, and American honor, and lead on toward political purity.

No matter how unmistakably stupid a Democratic editor is, he can get himself quoted in the New York Sun by booming him.

If the New York Post will read up the financial history of the United States it will not speak of "the greenbacks of the ante-bellum period."

The Democrat who picks up Henry N. Johnson, of the Sixth Indiana district, will find, as Paddy did the horse, that he's got a hot hind foot.

Congress has not done all it has to do, but the Democrats are afraid to do anything more, so it is doubtful whether Congress will get itself adjourned this summer.

Lord Salisbury hables that the United States is the chief offender in shutting out Great Britain, but that Great Britain cannot retaliate because she must have what is sent her from here. But that's not saying she would not like to.

Democratic editors are already exploring the possibility of an over-supply of American tin-plate millionaires. Others complain that no tin-plate will ever be made in this country. The Democratic press keeps in stock every variety of campaign lie.

The World's Fair is already making money. On last Sunday 10,000 people visited the grounds, paying 25 cents each to go over the grounds and look at the work in progress. The \$2,500 a day will net a tidy sum, for the influx of visitors will increase instead of diminishing.

It is possible that one of the surprises in store for the people consisting in seeing the Democratic party kick Grover Cleveland to one side to make room for a renegade republican from Iowa, Illinois or Ohio. The Democratic stock-pen is never scrutinized so carefully for a fatted calf as when a deserter from the enemy's camp arrives. —Bay City Tribune.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill is now a law, and in future the "moon-eyed lepers" will have a harder time than ever getting into the country. The Methodists oppose it, because they think it will have a bad effect on missionary work in China. Let them recall their China missionaries. There is abundance of missionary work to be done in this country.

The House defeated the amendment to the Sunday Civil Appropriations bill providing for the Sunday closing of the World's Fair, and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the ground. A substitute was adopted providing that the government exhibit shall not be opened Sunday. It remains to be seen what the Senate will do about it.

The legislature of New York, at its late session, passed a bill known as the "drafted men's bill," which was recently signed by Gov. Flower, under whose provisions Grover Cleveland is entitled to \$300—the sum which he was alleged to have paid when he was drafted, and sent George Brinski as his substitute, and which was never paid in full, if Brinski told the truth. —Blade.

Remarks by Grover Cleveland: If you're walking call me early, call me early Fairchild dear, for the 31st of the present month is the banner day of the year. Of all the glad new year, Charlie, the most auspicious day, for I'm to be King of the May, Charlie, I'm to be King of the May. About a Maypole you'll see me dance and at Hill I'll make a face, and I'll throw a kiss to you my dear, and I'll beam on delegates right and left, in a most delightful way for I'm to be King of the May, Charlie, I'm to be King of the May. —N. Y. Tribune.

### Aim of the Forestry Committee on World's Fair Exhibits.

The forestry committee of the Michigan world's fair exhibit have issued a circular asking general co-operation in preparing a display of woods "at Chicago next year that will create a sensation." They want sections not less than four feet long of all varieties of timber trees growing in the state, boards, showing beauty of grain, seeds, photographs of forest scenes, etc. Trees of unusual size and universal and curious growths in the shape of gnarled limbs, etc., are especially desired.

All communications should be addressed to: CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Grand Rapids, Mich.

West Bay City Board of Education has started out as an organization to promote matrimony. Deciding that none but married woman shall be employed hereafter.

The members of the Michigan mutual benefit association at Hillsdale, owing to heavy death losses in the order, have arranged for re-insurance in the Covenant Mutual of Galesburg, Ill.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891, the United States produced 232,500,000 pounds of wool.

During the last year, our wool production was 235,000,000 pounds.

The increase of 2,500,000 pounds, or 2.2 per cent, was the legitimate result of the new tariff law.

Poor old England is wearying of free trade, and Salisbury admits that she is being beaten in the race with tariff countries. The American Mugwumps ought to go over and sing their pretty free trade song to England. It might cheer her up a little. —N. Y. Press.

In signing the drafted men's bill, Governor Flower invites Grover Cleveland to step up and take back the \$300 which Cleveland paid for a substitute during the war. The passage of the bill was a rebuke to every man who fought for his country, for it in effect declares that all those who paid others to fight for them not only acted wisely, but they have the money refunded them by the State. —N. Y. Press.

Robert H. Hendershot, the "drummer boy," gave a drum concert in Tecumseh last fall to aid the soldiers' monument committee in raising funds. His share of the spoils was \$20, and he immediately put his name down for a \$25 subscription. Hendershot sent them the cash the other day, and Tecumseh people are now willing to swear he is the only true "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock" on the road. —Det. Journal.

Senator Gorman is a Democrat; but we find it hard to believe that he is not a protectionist. A little while ago another tin-plate factory was started in Baltimore, Md., in which 300 men are employed, and surprising to relate, Senator Gorman is one of the stockholders. He believes the enterprise will be both successful and profitable, and has given to it the aid of his co-operation. There is more eloquence in this simple fact than in a thousand free trade harangues. Senator Gorman is evidently a protectionist for personal revenue and a tariff reformer for political purposes. —Blade.

Gen. Bankhead, of Alabama, has put himself on record and his position is not to be misrepresented to his constituency by any fool friends, however zealous. Breathing the spirit of 1861, he gave warning in his recent speech in the House that if the North continued to maintain such pension laws and other legislation as is now on the statute-book and the South, being the minority, could get no relief through the ballot-box, that section would again resort to revolutionary measures. Speaking for the people of the South, he said:

"They will do no right when the rights are understood by them. This is their Government, and they will control its destiny. When it becomes oppressive they will try to reform it. When it becomes unbearable they will destroy it and build upon the ruins another, fashioned with their own hands. I warn you, gentlemen, not to tempt them to do so. I remind you that it is unwise to treat the sufferings of the people lightly." We trust they will do so, when there will be more columns than one cut through their confederacy to the tune of "Marching through Georgia," and at the end hangings instead of amnesty.

The editor of the average county newspaper is generally not only willing but glad to print anything in the shape of news that he can get hold of and more he gets, the better it suits him and his patrons. But he is neither omnipotent nor omnipresent. And yet people often think that they are intentionally slighted because they do not come under his observation, but which he would just as cheerfully publish whether it concerned friend or enemy did he only know of it. The moral of the above is when you know of anything that you think would make your home paper more newsworthy and readable just give the printer a tip and see how quick he will jump for it. —Holding Banner.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, '92.

On to Minneapolis! is now the cry, and most of the prominent republicans in Congress are either already on the way there or preparing to go. An understanding has been reached by which the business of the House will be confined to continued matters until the republican members get back, and the Senate has unanimously agreed that a vote shall not be taken on the free coinage bill until after the 24th inst.

There is no change in the situation so far as the nomination is concerned, and none is looked for by those well informed until the delegates get together and exchange ideas, although there are plenty of men who will tell you positively that the nomination of the President on the first ballot is assured, and just as many who say they are cock-sure that Secretary Blaine, will be nominated by acclamation, and that the President's name will not go before the convention. These statements are necessarily based almost entirely on guesswork and the personal wishes of those who make them. Who ever the majority of the delegates, who are instructed, shall agree upon will be the nominee, and the next President. That much all republicans are confident of.

Senator Hill was very neatly trapped into showing his hand on the silver question this week, and he voted with the silver men, as it has been generally supposed that he would when he could no longer dodge a vote. The new Senator from Virginia—Huntton—also voted with the silver men. Senator Morton says he intends to try to force a final vote upon the free coinage bill before the Democratic national convention meets.

What, if any, effect will the Syracuse convention have upon Mr. Cleveland's chances at Chicago? It is believed by most outsiders, that is to say, those who do not care whether he is, or is not nominated, that it will have a very bad effect, if it does not result in getting him absolutely repudiated. But the Cleveland democrats try to appear to mean "what they say" when they claim that the appearance at Chicago of a contesting delegation, elected by a bolting convention, will not injure Mr. Cleveland, although they do not succeed very well. Republicans are much pleased at the situation. The Syracuse convention has, in their opinion, made it certain that neither Hill nor Cleveland could possibly carry New York.

About the first party to get off for Minneapolis were guests of Senator Stockbridge in his private car, among them being the following gentlemen: Senator Quay, Gallinger, Pettigrew, Sawyer, and Jones of Nevada; Senator Mahone, and Representative Burrows.

Senator Sherman's speech against the free coinage bill, which took up a portion of two days, this week, is regarded as the greatest of his life by those who agree with him, and is conceded by those opposed to have been the ablest presentation of the opposition to the free coinage of silver yet made in Congress. Mr. Sherman prefaced his speech with the statement that he did not consider the question a political one, and followed with a plain, condensed statement of the financial legislation of this country for the past thirty or forty years. He spoke with more earnestness than I ever remember to have seen him display before, and his speech is certain to be in demand as a campaign document, if the silver question is to play any part in the coming Presidential campaign. He made several startling assertions. For instance, that under the pending bill "any holder of silver bullion may have it minted into silver dollars at the rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. But the trouble is that one ounce of gold is worth more than sixteen ounces of silver. An ounce of gold will buy to day in any market in the world twenty three ounces of silver." And again: "The deposits in our savings banks foot up \$1,623,000,000. What will be the effect of the free coinage of silver on that vast amount of money? It would take away one-third, or \$500,000,000 from its value. If the depositors should attempt to draw out their money in gold or on a basis of gold it would precipitate a panic and bankrupt the country. The laboring classes, the pensioners and the savings banks depositors are the people who would be injured. God only knows I do not know who would be benefited by it."

The joint resolution making the 12th of October 1892, a general holiday in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, has been adopted by the Senate.

Ex-speaker Reed will be one of the last Congressmen to start for Minneapolis, but he will be neither last nor least in influencing the action of the convention. In a certain contingency he may become the candidate, and his nomination would suit most republicans too. Don't understand me to mean that Mr. Reed is, in any sense, a candidate, for he isn't; but he may be nominated all the same.

The Democrats in Congress have dropped the idea of investigating Minister Egan. They realized that they would really vindicate him from the malignant and false aspersions they have showered upon him.

## CLOSING OUT SALE!

As we shall not carry the following named goods in stock, after disposing of what we now have on hand, we have concluded to offer our entire stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

Prices that will sell them, Regardless of cost to us. Now is your chance for Bargains!

You ought to get prices on

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

and also on HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER.

Grayling Michigan.

## DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When You Are in Need of anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES,

It will pay you to Call and see me,

AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

L. FOURNIER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

#### Additional Locals.

Every farmer who wants a cultivator this year, should call at Palmer's ware house, and see the Planet Jr. It is perfection.

A letter from Prof. L. C. Colburn, at Laramie, Wyo., June 4th, says in P. S.: "Snowing like sin, snow four inches deep." Compare that with Michigan.

The Grayling Herald says that the morals of some of the men and women of that burg are badly in need of repairs, and says Grayling is liable to get the bulge on Sodom and Gomorrah.

N. Shellenbarger has returned from Gratiot and Montcalm counties, and says, we have better wheat here and all things of better promise. They have been flooded.

Col. Worden returned from a trip to Kent county, Tuesday, and reports that entire section of the state nearly inundated. Corn and Oats are badly washed, and but a small percentage of corn planted, the land being too wet to work.

Eugene, Ore., Apr. 24th, 1890:—To all lovers of good music and a first-class show:

The "New York Stars" have been here to a fair house, and although their advance agent rated them unusually high, I take great pleasure in saying they are all that he claims for them.

Very respectfully,

J. R. RHINHART, Mgr.

#### Programme.

The following is the programme for commencement week in our public schools:

Sunday morning, June 19th—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Geyer, at M. E. church.

Thursday evening, June 23d—Commencement exercises of graduating class, at Opera House.

On Monday morning, June 20th, the annual examination will begin, and continue through the week.

All who are interested in the progress of our school, are cordially invited to attend all of these exercises.

Programme of commencement exercises will be given in next issue.

#### THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED, "THE BIG 5."

Two Grand Trains Daily Between the World's Fair City and the Foothills.

One Night Out, or One Day Out. Take Your Choice. Business Demands it, and the People Must Have it.

The popularity of "The Great Rock Island Route" as a Colorado line—having long time since taken first place as the people's favorite between the Lakes and the Mountains—has compelled the management to "improve" its present splendid service by the addition of a train that is one night on the road from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. This train will be known as the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED," and will be put in service May 1st. Leaves Chicago daily at 10:45 A. M., arriving at above cities in the afternoon of the next day, earlier than any of its competitors. Its special equipment has been built for this train, with the view of making it a LIMITED in every sense of the word, and best of all, there will be no extra charge. The route of this exceedingly fast train is by the Rock Island Shore Line, and a few of the large cities through which it passes, are Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Beatrice, Fairbury, Bellevue, Phillipsburg, Smith Center, Colby and Goodland. This makes it a most desirable route, and particularly interesting to the traveler. Another point: The popularity of our dining-car service is still on the increase, and no money spared to make this service what our patrons always say, "the best."

Our "Big 5" will continue as usual. Our "Big 5" will continue as usual, leaving Chicago at 10 P. M., and arriving at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning, being but one day out, and this fast and popular train goes through Omaha.

Our No. 11 will leave as heretofore at 6 P. M., arrive at Kansas City at 9:00 A. M., and will reach Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning.

Our Colorado service is made perfect by this new "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED" and the "Big 5," and gives to the traveling public two FLYERS DAILY.

Manitowish passengers should consult the map and time tables of our line, to fully appreciate the advantages in time saved by taking this route, when on their summer vacation.

JOHN SEBASTIAN,

G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

## IF YOU WANT

# A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

# CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

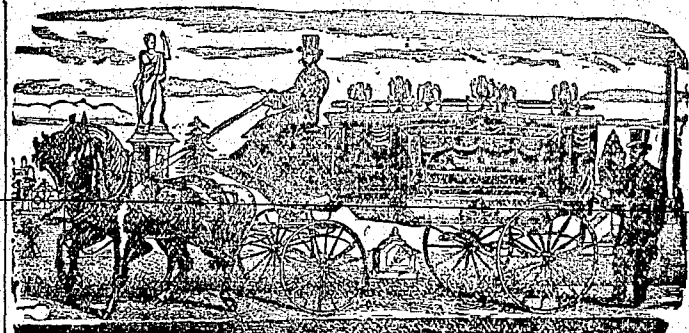
HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

#### AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogdenaw Street, Cheap. A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property. Jan 29, '91

O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



### AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

#### AMBROSE CROSS

Has returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

#### BLACKSMITH SHOP

Next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21st, '91.

A. CROSS.

#### Scientific American Agency for

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Library of Congress, and is also on file in the Library of the University of Michigan.







# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## INDIAN CAVALRYMEN.

HOW THE NEW IDEA IS WORKING IN THE WEST.

From Savages to Soldiers—The Abolition of the Indian Cavalry—Some Interesting Facts About the Troop of Red Warriors.

A Successful Experiment.

In the year 1890, writes Charles D. Rhodes, in the Chicago Inter Ocean, two troops in each of the ten regiments of cavalry were skeletonized that is, the enlisted men of these troops were distributed among the other ten troops of the same regiment, and officers were assigned to these so-called "paper troops," who were not present for duty with their regiments. This was done to bring the remaining troops up to the maximum strength of officers and men.

After the close of the Sioux campaign of 1890-91, the War Department directed that one of the skeletonized troops in each regiment be again materialized and recruited by enlistments from among the Indians, and it was in compliance with this order that the enlistment of Troop L, Sixth Cavalry—the first regular Indian troop or company organized—was begun among the Brule Sioux by Lieut. E. R. Dravo, at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, in April, 1891.

In order to expedite the enlistment as well as to come to a thorough understanding with the Indians as to just what inducements would be offered by the Government, and what duties would in return be required of Indian soldiers, the first week at this agency was devoted by the officers recruiting party to a series of talks with all the braves, young and old, who were interested in the enlistment, and the week's deliberations were brought to a fitting close by a grand council, participated in by a very large number of Indians.

To the braves, the greatest obstacle to enlistment was, naturally enough, the fact that the latter would probably at some time take them far away from their friends and relatives, and this point was prominently brought out by the old men and the council. They wished a condition introduced that upon enlistment the Indians should serve on or near their reservation.

But as has since been shown, this condition would have proven a great bar to progress, and the objection was met by arguments proving the great benefits gained by contact of the young men with the civilization of the East, that, so long as the Indians remained on their reservation, aloof from the white people, so long would they make little improvement; whereas the boys who had returned from the schools at Hampton, Carlisle, and elsewhere could tell of the wonderful prosperity of the East. The force of these arguments was further enhanced by the verbal testimony of those chiefs who had visited Washington. Finally and quite suddenly the sentiment in regard to leaving the vicinity of the reservation seemed to completely change, and with counter-direction the young men were counseled by their chiefs to enlist and, if possible, to go all over the Great Father's country, learning all they could for their own and their people's good.

Another objection raised at the council was the desire of the chiefs to have their own favorite young men appointed non-commissioned officers immediately, with a view to their remaining on their reservation, aloof from the white people, so long would they make little improvement; whereas the boys who had returned from the schools at Hampton, Carlisle, and elsewhere could tell of the wonderful prosperity of the East. The force of these arguments was further enhanced by the verbal testimony of those chiefs who had visited Washington. Finally and quite suddenly the sentiment in regard to leaving the vicinity of the reservation seemed to completely change, and with counter-direction the young men were counseled by their chiefs to enlist and, if possible, to go all over the Great Father's country, learning all they could for their own and their people's good.

On April 6, two days after the council, the enlistment was begun, and on this and the two days succeeding forty-two Brule braves were examined physically by the surgeon, and thirty-two of these accepted and enlisted. By April 20 the troop was enlisted to fifty-two men, and the two remaining vacancies were afterward filled without trouble, competition even running high.

It is interesting to here note the fact that the troop was enlisted from the most warlike and daring, perhaps, of all Indian tribes, and from among the very Sioux who some months before had bolted into the Bad Lands, and had given the Government so much trouble and anxiety during the disagreeable winter campaign.

Added to this, twenty-three of the enlistments were made from the camps of Sky Bull and Big Turkey, considered the most conservative and non-progressive camps on the reservation. These points are interesting in view of the remarkable progress since made by the troop.

Among the chiefs who were particularly favorable toward the enlistment were Turning Bear, who was chief of the dog soldiers of the Brules in the hostile camp in the Bad Lands, and whose

brother, Horned Horse, is a member of the troop; High Bear, who was another hostile chief, and whose son, Sammy High Bear, now wears the chevrons of a sergeant; and old Chief Two Strikes, whose name was at one time in every soldier's mouth, has a bright and efficient son in the troop, who also proudly wears a sergeant's chevrons.

Of the fifty-five men enlisted, five are half-breeds, three are one-fourth white, and forty-seven are full-blooded Brules. And among those who have been fortunate enough to attend industrial school, the trades represented are: Blacksmiths, three; bakers, two; painters, two; carpenters, one; shoemakers, one; tailors, one; barbers, one.

After enlistment at the agency, the Indians were like a lot of schoolboys, anxious to get to their new post, Fort Keokuk, Neb., and don their brand new uniforms. And when at last the wagon came to take them to the post they could not contain themselves, but spent most of the night singing. He who

would have us believe in the eternal moroseness and taciturnity of the Indian, should have heard the jokes, laughter and singing which heralded the advent of these wild young savages into our army.

Arriving at the post, trouble was at first anticipated in getting them to have their long, straight hair shopped, but none whatever was experienced, the men submitting to the ordeal willingly, and, in fact, in all things seemed only too anxious to become as much like the white soldiers as possible.

They were taught English words, preferably the names of common objects around them, and by the 1st of July forty men could sign their names to the June muster-rolls, twenty-one of whom were able to do so on the May rolls. Drills were begun at once, commencing with the setting-up exercises and the school-of-the-soldier dismounted, and their progress was surprisingly rapid—the execution of the marchings and the manual-of-arms being especially well done. This improvement was the more encouraging as all but eleven members of the troop knew nothing of English except a few disconnected words.

In learning the drill it was necessary for them to memorize the different English commands—the tactical movement with its command of execution, being first explained by an interpreter. All commands were and have been given in English and very little repetition has been necessary for the Indians to grasp them.

Immediately upon arriving at the post the troop started its own mess and the men were taught the details of civilized cooking, so that at the present time there are in the troop a number of excellent cooks. From the first the greatest cleanliness was insisted on, and the traditional slovenliness of the Indian seemed to have been left with his relatives on the reservation.

Upon the arrival of charts, slates, and primary school books a daily recitation of an hour and a half was begun, and the improvement in reading and writing was most encouraging. The instruction was supplemented by an object lesson class, whose members were taught the names of their arms, equipments, and articles of clothing, the greatest interest being displayed, more especially with respect to all things relating to the military service.

In the fall of 1891, about six months after enlistment, the troop, mounted, took a tour through the reservation for the double purpose of stimulating pride and ambition and of showing the other Indians how much improvement had been made.

The trip was a pronounced success. Both mounted and dismounted drills took place in the presence of the chiefs and head men, and the troop was as much on its mettle to execute any crack State organization drilling for a prize trophy.

Up to the present time improvement has been steadily satisfactory, although, naturally enough, not as remarkable as that which was made at the outset.

There is a troop blacksmith, George Pull, who cares for the horses most efficiently.

The troop barber, White Hank, was formerly a doctor of wide celebrity among his people and understands the virtues of all the roots and herbs in this part of the country. His care for the horses of the troop is assiduous, and he well deserves the testimonial as to his trustworthiness which he received from Gen. Crook in 1876.

brother, Horned Horse, is a member of the troop; High Bear, who was another hostile chief, and whose son, Sammy High Bear, now wears the chevrons of a sergeant; and old Chief Two Strikes, whose name was at one time in every soldier's mouth, has a bright and efficient son in the troop, who also proudly wears a sergeant's chevrons.

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There is a troop blacksmith, George Pull, who cares for the horses most efficiently.

The troop barber, White Hank, was formerly a doctor of wide celebrity among his people and understands the virtues of all the roots and herbs in this part of the country. His care for the horses of the troop is assiduous, and he well deserves the testimonial as to his trustworthiness which he received from Gen. Crook in 1876.

## PROPER PLACE FOR LINEN.

Good for Toilet and Table Use, but Not for Wear Next the Skin.

The world, or this part of it at least, is full of housekeepers who think that there is no material for sheets and pillow cases comparable to linen. They don't always have it, but they always covet it and finger the shining breadths lovingly and wonder if the time will ever come when all these things shall be added unto them. But the truth about linen is that it isn't the ideal dressing for beds at all. It is cold and slippery and insures sensitive persons the dream of sleeping on an iceberg, which does well enough for an occasional experience, like seasickness, but which falls on too frequent repetition. Besides that, the Pittsburgh Dispatch declares that wrinkles and lumps in spite of its heavier body, much more than cotton does, giving a bed, after one night's use, a most slowly and uninviting appearance.

Nobody recommends linen for body wear. Its firm texture and hard surface make it wholly non-absorbent; it allows the body to become chilled by refusing the perspiration and, so has been known to bring on serious illness. For outside wear in summer, linen may be tolerated as clothing, but nowhere else.

Where, however, it is at its most useful and best is in household uses. For table service, for the toilet, and for minor ornamental details it is simply invaluable. Its smooth texture, its brilliancy, which laundering ever increases, its exquisite freshness, make it the one fabric fit to drape the dining-table and touse in the toilet, while its suitability for needlework decoration makes it admirable for all kinds of fancy work. And here it is rightfully used, but to wear next the skin and sleep in—no.

Sweating of Coins.

The Mongolian electricians of California have, according to the Engineering Magazine, developed the art of coin clipping by means of electrolysis.

A consignment of 800,000 in gold eagles was recently sent to a New York bank from California, which, on examination, was found to contain twenty light weight coins bearing the date of 1891. These were apparently new and bright, but on being examined with the lens showed the surfaces were covered with infinitesimal pores. About a dollar's worth of gold had been extracted from each eagle by electrolysis, and it is to be noted that this offense can hardly be reached by law, even if the offenders were caught, as the law only reaches cases where the operation is proved to have been performed with fraudulent intent. This would be in any case a difficult thing to prove.

We do not know what has led our contemporary to the conclusion that the deficiency in weight of the coins in question was caused by electrolytic action. It seems more probable that it was caused by the much simpler and more available method of solution in aqua regia, which is a process well known, and, alas, too often practiced. This method of extraction of gold from coins is, however, termed "sweating."

The Engineering Magazine is certainly in error when it states that this offense can hardly be reached by law, even if the offenders were caught, as the law only reaches cases where the operation is proved to have been performed with fraudulent intent. The fact is that the debasing of a coin by clipping from it, rolling it out, melting it up, or otherwise rendering it unfit as a coin for circulation, is an offense against the United States laws. In many cases there could be no intention to defraud, as in the case of melting up, or rolling out of coins, in order to use the metal for other purposes, still the person convicted of such practice would be amenable to the law, although not liable to the same penalty as one who abstracted from the weight with the intention of passing the coin thereafter at its original face value.—Electricity, New York.

## The Proper Way to Sit.

A proper sitting position requires that the spine shall be kept straight and that the support needed for the upper part of the body shall be felt in the right place, says Caroline Le Roy, in the Ladies' Home Journal. Therefore, sit as far back as possible in the chair, so that the lower end of the spine shall be braced against the back of the seat. If this back is straight the shoulders will also rest against it; if not, they will have no point of support and it will be found they do not need it. This position makes no strain upon the ligaments of the spine. It allows a proper position of the chest, consequently of the lungs, stomach and every other organ of the body. Their work is carried on naturally and comfortably, as is also the circulation of the blood, which, in a wrong sitting position, is seriously interfered with. With the feet resting squarely upon the floor, the hands resting easily upon the lap, perfect equilibrium and consequently perfect rest of the body is secured. There is no strain upon any part of the body; no muscle or organ is required to do more than its legitimate amount of work. The arms should never be folded, for this position not only causes a strain upon the spine, and all the other evils already referred to, but, in addition, places the weight of the arms upon the stomach and the diaphragm, thereby increasing the labor of digestion and respiration. Placing the hands behind the back, or folding the arms behind the back, if possible, is a good attitude to take occasionally, giving, as it does, the fullest expansion to the whole upper part of the body.

## Square-Toed Shoes Going Out.

The craze for square-toed shoes is dying out. It was part of the common-sense craze, and people bought square-toed shoes because they were told sore feet resulted from undue pressure caused by boots and shoes being built with narrow toes. The discovery that the foot, when it sits on the space on the outside of a shoe, thus unduly wide at the toes, and that it was necessary to use cotton or wool to keep the shoe in shape and free from unsightly wrinkles, led to the return to standard pat-

terns. No man who has shoes made to order wears the square-toed variety, and no man who has pressed his foot on a piece of paper and outlined the foot with a pencil thinks that square toes are either necessary or advisable. In these days of competition so many styles of shoes are kept on hand that nearly any one can be fitted, and there is no need to insist on a particular style, regardless at once of comfort and appearance.—Globe-Democrat.

## IT IS NO LONGER FOR SALE.

The Trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace Buy Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

Anne Hathaway's cottage in Stratford-on-Avon, which was to have been sold by auction, has been bought by the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace for \$15,000. To the American dealer in real estate this will doubtless seem a very bad bargain, but they who have some lingering regard for tradition will openly rejoice over it.

The quaint old building of wood and plaster, with the thatched roof, heavy cross-barred timbers and beetling eaves, with their four tiny casements beneath, is of course, worth little enough; but when one remembers that it was here that the strapping of 19 wooed his wife, and that the greatest English genius of all time found rest and welcome in the homely parlor, with its wide hearth and cozy inglenook, and that therefore the little cottage at Shottery is unique in all the world, the question of price is swallowed up in the feeling of satisfaction that it has fallen into reverent hands. It was in 1582 that Shakespeare married the sweetest of eight years older than himself, and four years later when he came to London to make a fight for fortune, and as it was not until 1597 that he had prospered sufficiently to buy New Place, Anne Hathaway's cottage was, for at least sixteen years, his home. "It is pleasant to think," says Miranda in the Lady's Pictorial, "that it has come into the hands of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace instead of into those of some professional showman on this or the other side of the Atlantic, who might



THE COTTAGE AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.

have re-created it as a side show for a dime museum, or turned it to account in conjunction with a switchback railway and military band, hithering its unique associations to make a cockney holiday.

Bligny's Accelerator.

"I cordially commend to all fathers," said Mr. Staybolt, "Bligny's clock accelerator. This useful invention has only lately been placed on the market, but it is sure to find a ready sale as soon as its merits become known."

"The young man who goes courting is apt to stay too late. Many and many a father has tried to remind him by winding the clock in the next room that it was time to go, but, as a matter of fact, winding the clock has never amounted to much. It is so palpably a hint that it is generally disregarded."

"Bligny's substitutes for this and all the other old methods one in keeping with the progress and refinement of the age. The accelerator can be attached to any clock, inside the case and out of sight and is very simple in operation. It can be adjusted to accelerate the motion of the clock to any desired rate of speed. Suppose the acceleration to be set at double time and that it started at 9 o'clock. At 9:30 the clock strikes 10, at 10 o'clock strikes 11 and at 10:30 strikes 12, and so on. There is an air of truthfulness about this that carries conviction."

"The inventor of the accelerator does not guarantee that it will be effective in every instance, but it is believed that every father will buy one, hopefully, and take the chances."—New York Sun.

## Care of Umbrellas.

After coming in out of the rain let the umbrella down and stand it on the handle, so that the water will drip from the edges of the frame and the cover dry uniformly.

When placed with the handle upward, as is frequently done, the water runs to the top of the umbrella and the moisture is there retained in the lining underneath the ring for some length of time, causing the silk or fabric with which the frame is covered to become tender and soon rot.

Ordinarily the top of an umbrella wears out sooner than the other part of it, and in the majority of cases may be thus accounted for.

A silk umbrella is much injured by being left open to dry; the silk becomes stretched and stiff, and will sooner split than cared for.

When not in use let the folds lie loose, not fastened down; the creases are less apt to split from this usage. Dispense with an umbrella case, except in traveling, as a protection from dust and cinders.

## The Cute Jap.

A gentleman traveling in Japan broke the mainspring of his watch, which he took to a native village jeweler. The watch was returned in apparently as good going order as ever, and kept good time until the rainy season set in, when it stopped. Being in the city of Tokio at that time, the traveler took the watch to an English workman, who was astonished to find that the cunning Jap had put in a spring made out of bamboo, which so long as it kept dry worked perfectly, but during wet weather had gathered dampness and lost its power.

## A REMARKABLE ROCK.

The Swinging Block of Mount Tandil that Seems Fixed on a Pivot.

The "swinging rock" of Mount Tandil, in the Argentine province of Buenos Ayres, is one of the most remarkable features of South America, says an exchange. A gigantic block, twenty-two feet high, eighty-two feet long and fifteen feet broad, with a diameter of more than 4,500 cubic



THE SWINGING ROCK.

feet, and weighing about 50,000 pounds, seems pivoted to its base by an invisible pin, and has a lateral motion from east to west, produced by the wind, or by the propelling strength of man.

The rock is shaped like an irregular cone. When the wind begins to blow from the southeast it begins to rock to and fro in the air like the branches of a large tree.

## A TINY BABY.

A Little Girl Who When Born Weighed Only One Pound and Seven Ounces.

A baby that when born weighed but one pound seven ounces has been astonishing the good people of Boston and roundabout, says an exchange. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Lemon of Cambridge. It is the cutest baby in the world—of



THE SAME WEIGHT. Its head is about the size of a small orange, and its legs are no thicker than one's forefinger. When the father went out to buy some shoes for the little mite he could find none small enough, and had to take doll's shoes, only one and a half inch long. The baby is a girl, is very healthy and is growing lustily.

## Lincoln as a Young Man.

John E. Hall, who is living in Springfield, Ill., was a great friend of Abraham Lincoln when in 1831 he visited that State. He has given a good description of Lincoln at that time, as follows: Lincoln was then a little past 22 years of age, and was the rawest, most primitive-looking specimen of humanity I ever saw. He was tall, bony, and as homely as he has ever been pictured. He wore a suit of blue jeans—if it could be called a suit. It seemed that everything was too short for him. His pantaloons lacked four or five inches of reaching the ground, and when the legs were not stuffed into his big rawhide boots they were held down by leather straps which extended under his boots. He wore an old roundabout that might have served him in his younger days, but was now far too short for him, and when he stooped over he showed four or five inches of his suspenders—that is, when he went so far as to have on a pair of "galluses." He wore a drab-colored wool hat, pretty well worn, small-crowned and broad-brimmed. I remember one occasion on which this old hat was brought into service for the entertainment of the natives. One day a slight-of-hand performer made his appearance in the village. At the tavern a crowd, of course, gathered around him, and he entertained us for some time. He asked for somebody's hat to try some eggs in, and Lincoln pulled off his old slouch hat and passed it up. The magician put in some fresh eggs, made a pretense of holding the hat over the fire, and then handed back a hat full of fried eggs. This amused Lincoln greatly, and he seemed to pride himself on having such a convenient cooking utensil.

## System in Business.

A good many business men have two, three or more different offices. In each of these is transacted some particular department of business. Thus if a man is engaged in real estate transactions and also in insurance, he may so divide his time as to spend a portion in one office where only real estate is looked after, and at another specified hour he may be found in his insurance office. Col. Dan Lamont, ex-President Cleveland's former private secretary, has three offices, and while in the city can be found at certain hours of the day at his office up town as President of the Broadway Railroad and down town as something else. There are well-known lawyers also who have two offices and handle a wholly different class of business at each. Interested in big corporations, a live business man often necessarily has office hours at the corporation offices of the respective concern. This not only enables him to discharge his mind of all other business while attending to one, but it enables those who have business with him to transact it without interfering with those who are bent on something else.

## Space Reporter.

Space Reporter—Can't you give me something to write up to-day?"

City Editor—"Haven't a thing."

Space Reporter—"Well, then give me something to write down."

## Economy.

Mrs. Trotter—I hear that all three of Mrs. Barlow's children have the measles.

They're so poor that they have to economize on the doctor by all getting sick at once.—Judge.

## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

### HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

A Man in a Thousand.

Stranger—Are you the gentleman who caught a big, burly burglar and held on with bull-dog tenacity until he ceased to struggle and you were able to bind and gag him?

Gentleman—Yes; what is it you wish?

Stranger—I called, sir, to ask if you would not accept an agency for some of the long-felt wants which we manufacture and which no family should be without.—New York Weekly.

Not Treated Well.

Prison Visitor—You are treated well here, are you not?

Convict—No, I ain't.

"I am surprised. Tell me what you wish the prison authorities to do for your comfort."

"Lemme out."—New York Weekly.

New York's 150.

She—Ward McAllister says that New York society is now composed of only 150.

He—Who's the 1 and the 50? I know who the 1 is, but the 50 I don't know.

Plain Enough.

Mr. Impressionist—That's my last, there on the easel. Now, that is a picture, Squibs.

Squibs—Yes, so it is. I can tell that by the frame.—Life.

Returns Came in Early.

Husband—Er—my dear, there is going to be a very important election at my club to-night, and I may—

Wife—Very well. I'll wait up to hear the returns.

"Um—er—are you interested in the returns?"

"Yes—your returns."—Exchange.

Athletic Doctrine.

He—Sorry to have kept you waiting, but my watch was wrong. I shall never have faith in it again.

She—It's not faith you need but works.—Life.

Cause for Nervousness.

He (quizzing)—You were awfully nervous when we were married.

She—Well, any other woman would have been nervous when she was being married to you.—Brooklyn Life.

What It Might Mean.

Mrs. White (calling on an old servant)—So your husband is dead, Margaret?

Margaret (vigorously wiping her eyes)—Ah, yes, marm; he's been smothered in his grave these many years.—Harper's Bazar.

What It Means.

Wife—What does it mean in this paper when it says that the young German Emperor expects a call to arms?

Husband—"A call to arms? I suppose he expects his wife to say: 'Wilhelm, take the baby.'"—General Manager.

Indifferent.

Jeweler—"You think this jewelry is too expensive for your friend, let me show you something else."

Student—"Ah! There's where you don't know my friend. It's all the same to him whether he owes 100 marks or 500."—Elisengende Blatter.

A Considerate Passenger.

Worried mother (in a railroad train)—I hope my baby's crying doesn't disturb you. I can't stop it.

Old bachelor (generally)—I'm all right, madam. Don't worry about me. I'm afraid, though, the noise is a sort of a wet blanket on those young people yonder.

"Dear me! Why?"

"They're on their wedding tour."—General Manager.

Too Much Curiosity.

"What was God doing all this time before he made this world?" asked an inquisitive Bob Ingersoll of a Harlem Sunday-school teacher.

The teacher was silent for some minutes, evidently absorbed in deep thought, but arousing himself he said:

"God was growing switches with which to drive out the curiosity of little boys" and drawing the boy across the bench, the teacher allied, temporarily at least, the curiosity of the seeker after more light.—Texas Siftings.

An Unkind Remark.

Miss Murray Hill—I wonder if Bridget drinks? Of late her nose is suspiciously red.

Mr. Murray Hill—Maybe she has got hold of some of that red paint you smear on your face when you go to the theater.—Texas Siftings.

Carless but Cutting.

Attorney Wessling—What did your father say when he saw my picture in your watch?

Miss Worth—That it was the only case you had ever appeared in.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Caught a Pretty Snake.

Ed A. Babcock, of North Stonington, Conn., while crossing his rocky farm met an odd and brilliant-looking snake of a species that was believed to be extinct in Connecticut, and after a lively chase captured it. It is a little fellow, not half grown, and is black, except that a broad golden band encircles its neck. It belongs to the gold-banded racer species, which grow to be ten or fifteen feet long and are swift and ferocious.

Must Write Something.

This bit of dialogue from the New York Weekly may explain how so many uncharitable things get into the newspapers:

Space Reporter—Can't you give me something to write up to-day?"

City Editor—"Haven't a thing."

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Economy.

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